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MAN AND HIS
WORLD

Unit 3

China: An Ancient, Yet Modern, Culture



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CHINA: AN ANCIENT, YET MODERN, CULTURE

You who come from the old village—
Tell me what is happening there?

WANG WEI



The Land of China



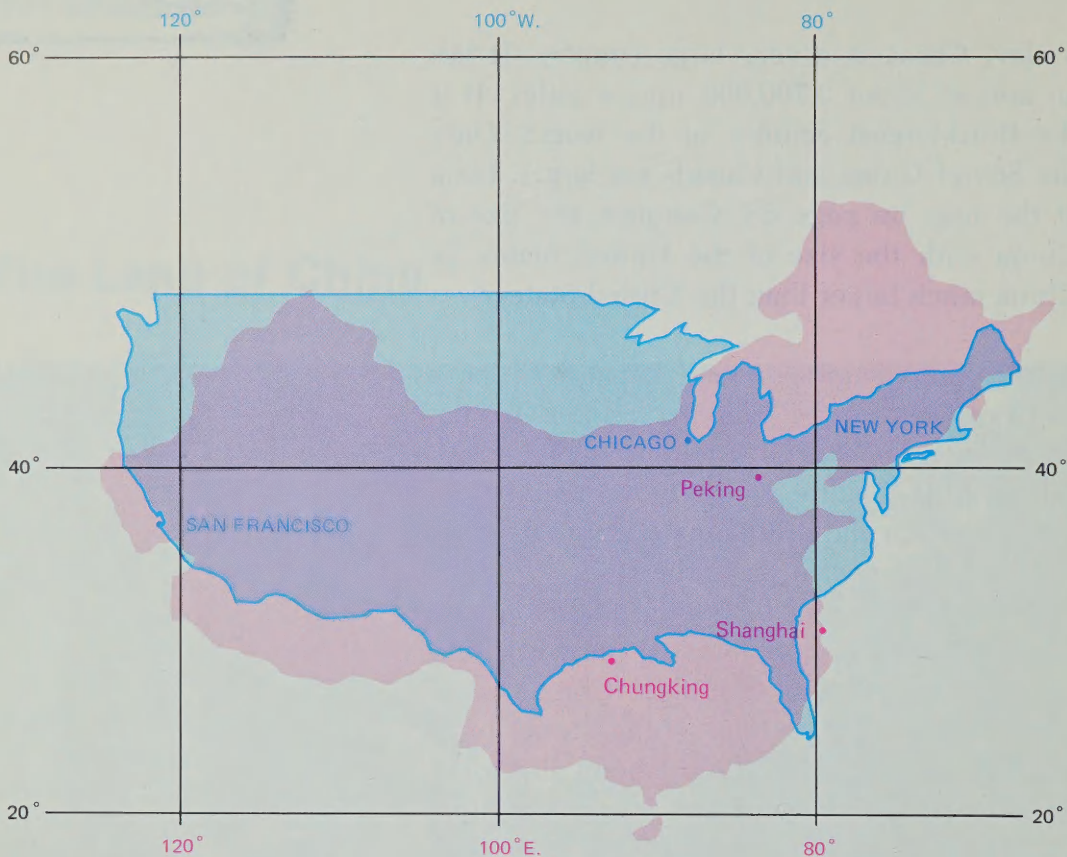
Today, China is a very large country. It has an area of about 3,700,000 square miles. It is the third-largest country in the world! Only the Soviet Union and Canada are larger. Look at the map on page 68. Compare the size of China with the size of the United States. Is China much larger than the United States?

Gentle breezes and icy winds Because China is so large, it has more than one kind of climate. Southeastern China is a region of plains and rolling hills. Gentle winds blow inland from the China Sea and bring plenty of rain to water the land. Rivers also water the land.

When flowers are blooming and crops are growing in southeastern China, snow is falling on northern China. Northern China has a much harsher climate than southeastern China. Winters are long. Deserts and mountains make farming difficult. There are few rivers here.



China grows more rice than any other country. Rice grows best in fields that are covered by water, and where the climate is warm and wet. In southeastern China, two crops of rice can be grown each year. Why is this part of China good for growing rice?



Northeastern China, however, is a region of rich forests and fertile plains. This region is called Manchuria. In Manchuria, winters are long, as they are in all of northern China. Although the soil is rich, there is only time to grow one crop each year.

Western China is the least fertile region of the country. Here, bitter winds from the Himalaya Mountains make the winters icy cold. Mountains, deserts, salt marshes, and very little rainfall make farming almost impossible.

◆ man chur' ē ə

◆ Fertile (fēr' tl) means good for growing food.

◆ him' ə lā' ə

◆ A salt marsh is land that is often flooded by salt water.

MASTER OF THE FLOODS

The following story is based on an ancient Chinese myth. A myth is a story that tries to explain things about nature that people cannot understand.

The ruler of heaven was named the Yellow Emperor. For many years, he was sad and angry because the people on earth were wicked. So to punish them, he made rain fall on the earth.

Soon, one after another, the rivers overflowed their banks. The people became frightened. They began to run away. Some got no farther than their rooftops before the waters came. The rest ran for the hills. There, they looked for shelter in caves.

Of all the spirits, only one looked down on the world of humans and pitied them. This spirit was Kun (kūn) grandson of the Yellow Emperor. Kun begged the Yellow Emperor to stop the floods. But the ruler of heaven refused. Kun became sad.

Then, one day, he saw two strange animals coming slowly toward him. One was an owl and the other was a turtle.

"What problem is causing you such sorrow, great spirit?" asked the owl.

"I am filled with pity for the suffering humans," answered Kun. "And yet I do not know how to free them from the great flood."

"Easy," said the turtle. "All you need is the Magic Mold."

"What is a Magic Mold?" said Kun.

Then the owl said, "It's mold—earth, soil, you know; and it's magic. That means it can grow, by itself, to any size you want." He also told Kun his grandfather had the mold.

Soon, the three of them had worked out a plan to steal the Magic Mold from the Yellow Emperor.

As soon as he had the Magic Mold, Kun went down to the flooded earth. Next, Kun broke off a tiny lump of his Magic Mold. He threw it into the water and told it to grow until he said stop. The mold grew. Soon it rose above the water. The Magic Mold kept growing. It soaked up the water.

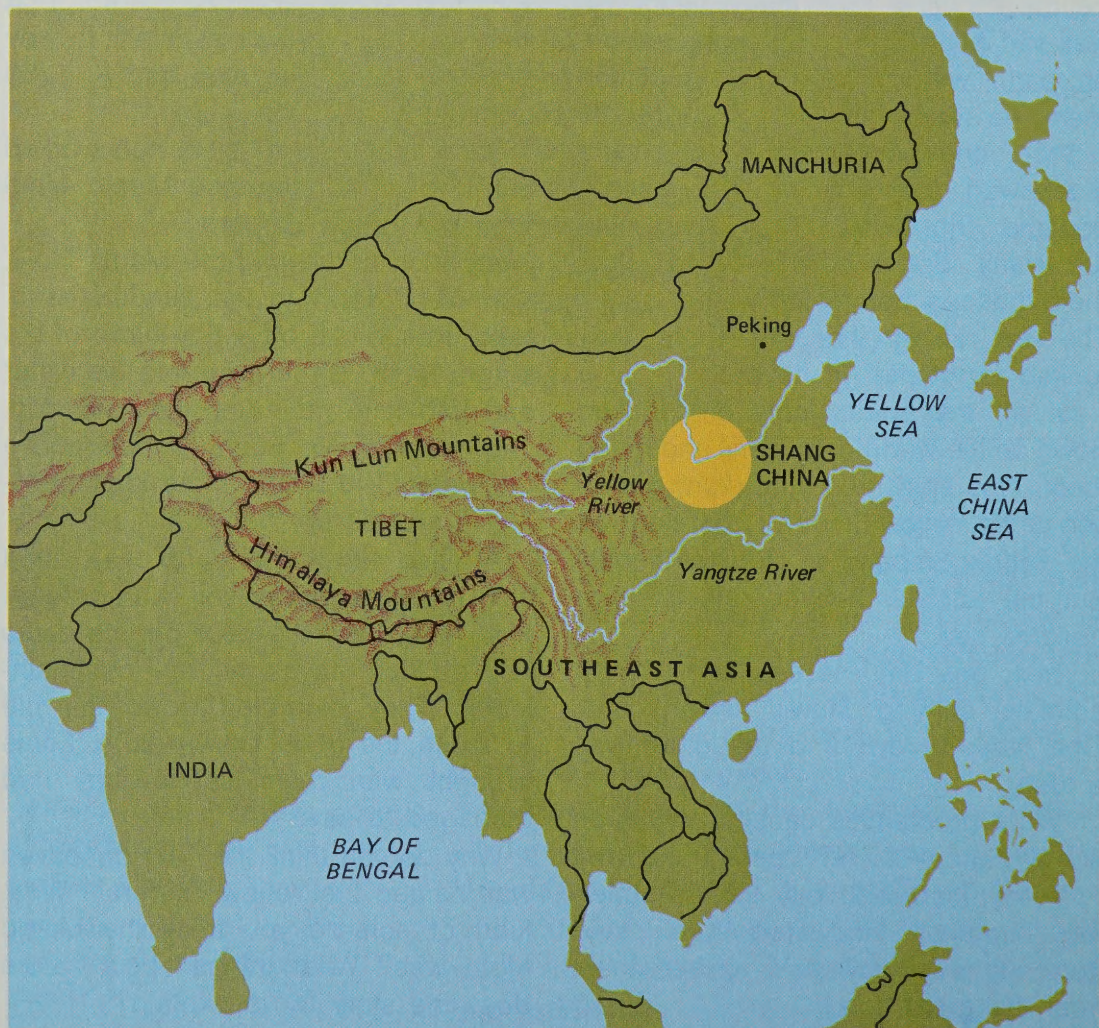
At last, when the earth was filled with brown, rich, dry soil, Kun ordered it to stop. Now the poor people came out of their caves on the mountainsides. They stumbled down the hill to touch the good brown earth. Some brought with them seeds they had managed to save.

Why do you think the ruler of heaven was named the Yellow Emperor? What kind of soil do you think the Magic Mold was? What things about nature does the story try to explain?

◆ les'

► Look at the map below.
On what river was Shang
China located? Are there
many mountains in that
part of China?

Yellow soil Much of the land in the north of China is covered with a dusty, yellow-brown soil. This soil is called **loess**. Loess is formed from tiny pieces of mineral that are carried by winds from the deserts of western China. It almost covers the plains of northern China. Because this soil is so fertile, crops grow easily here.



Mighty rivers Two giant rivers wind their way across the plains and mountains of China—the Yangtze River and the Hwang Ho or Yellow River. Find these rivers on the map of China on page 70.

The Yangtze is the longest river in China. It starts in the mountains of Tibet. Then it flows eastward for 3,100 miles until it meets the East China Sea.

The Yellow River is the second-longest river in China. Like the Yangtze, the Yellow River begins in the mountains of Tibet and runs eastward across China. But it is about 200 miles farther north than the Yangtze River.

The Chinese people depend heavily on the Yangtze and Yellow rivers. These rivers are the main highways of China. They are also steady sources of water for crops.

But the giant rivers bring sorrow as well as joy to China. Sometimes, they overflow their banks and destroy acres of land. Then millions of Chinese are left homeless. The Yellow River floods more often than the Yangtze River. Since early times, it has flooded its banks more than 1,500 times. This is why the river is often called “China’s Sorrow.”

◆ yang’ sē’

◆ hwäng’ hō’

◆ tē bet’

◆ Why do floods leave people homeless?

1. Is China a large country? What countries are larger than China?
2. Where is Manchuria? How is the climate of Manchuria different from the climate of southern China?
3. What part of China has very little land that is good for growing crops?
4. Name the two longest rivers of China. Where do they begin? Into what body of water do they flow?

An Ancient Past

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Gift of Mrs. John Marriott, Mrs. John Barry Ryan, Gilbert W. Kahn, Roger Wolfe Kahn, 1949.



Chinese civilization began about 4,000 years ago in the valley of the Hwang Ho, or Yellow River. Find the Yellow River on the map. Here, the waters of the Yellow River kept the soil fertile throughout the year. Crops could be planted and the people in the valley had a steady source of food. Over the ages they looked for new ways to improve their technology.

AN ISOLATED CIVILIZATION

The civilization of the Yellow River Valley was **isolated** from other civilizations. The early Chinese of the region thought of their land as the center of the world. They called it *Chung Kuo*, which means “Middle Kingdom.”

If we study the geography of the country, it is easy to see why the people of the Yellow River Valley developed on their own. Look at the map of China on page 70. It shows the natural features of China—such as mountains, deserts, and bodies of water.

◆ Civilization (siv' ə lə zā'-shən) is the name given to the ways of living of a group of people.

◆ Technology (tek nol' ə jē) is all the skills and ways of doing things a people develop. Tools + knowledge = technology.

◆ Isolated (i' sə lāt ed) means to be apart from others.

◆ jung' gwō



The Great Wall of China is over 1,500 miles long. It was started more than 2,000 years ago, and it protected China from invaders from the north. Horsemen would ride along the top.

► What effect does isolation have on a group of people? Do you think it is a good or bad thing?

► är' kē ol' ə jists

Which natural features are west of the Yellow River Valley? Which are east? Which are north and south of the valley? Do you think these natural features would be difficult to cross? Why was the civilization of early China isolated?

The civilization that began in the Yellow River Valley has lasted almost 4,000 years. This means that China has the longest history of any country in the world.

How do we know about China's past? Scientists called **archaeologists** have given us much information. Archaeologists study the objects ancient people left behind: tools, weapons, pottery, sculpture, and paintings. Then archaeologists try to imagine what life was like for the ancient people who used these things.

Archaeologists also study the written records left behind by ancient Chinese people. The

These bronze vessels are about 3,000 years old. Archaeologists found them in ancient tombs. What do you think these different religious vessels were used for?

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Munsey Bequest, 1924.



earliest written records are from a period in Chinese history known as the Shang **dynasty**. The Shang were a group of people who settled in the Yellow River Valley more than 3,500 years ago. In the past, people only knew about the Shang from legends. No one had found proof they had existed. Then, about 45 years ago, the first clues were found in Anyang.

THE SHANG

Anyang is a city in northern China. It is in Honan Province and north of the Yellow River. Find these places on the map on page 86.

Ancient bones Many of the people who live around Anyang are farmers. Every day they go to work in their fields. Sometimes the farmers find pieces of bone with strange marks on them. The farmers thought these bones were dragon bones, and they sold them to Chinese druggists. The druggists would grind the bones into powder for medicine.

Then, about 45 years ago, archaeologists became interested in the dragon bones. In 1928, they began to dig up the fields around Anyang to find more of them. Between 1928 and 1937, thousands of dragon bones were found. After studying the bones, archaeologists discovered that they were not the bones of dragons after all. They were oracle bones, which had been used by ancient Chinese people to foretell the future. Archaeologists dated the oracle bones back to the Shang dynasty.

◆ shǎng' dī' nàs tē

◆ A dynasty is a series of rulers who all belong to the same family.

◆ ǎn' yǎng'

◆ hō' nán'

◆ An oracle (ôr' ə kl) is a person or thing who speaks for a god.

◆ To date something means to find out how old it is.

WHO WERE THE SHANG?

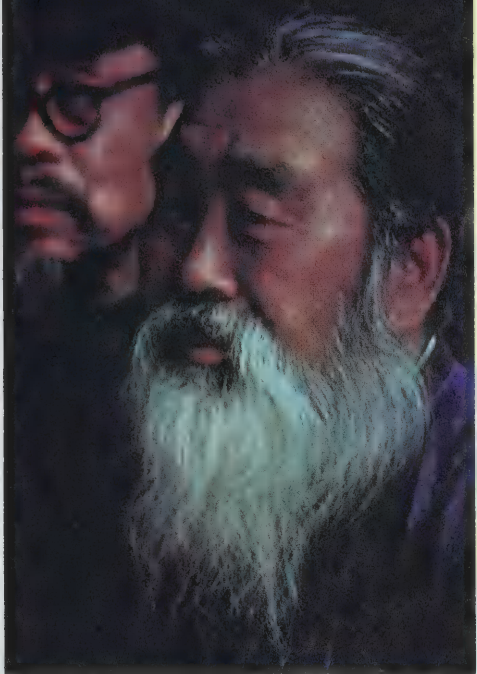
◆ Nomads (nō' madz) are people who wander from place to place looking for food or grassland.

Modern scholars think that the early Shang people were a tribe of nomads. They wandered from place to place until they finally settled in Honan Province. They fought with the people who lived there and gained control of a large area of land. They controlled this area for 600 years—from about 1700 to 1100 B.C.

A Shang mask Did the Shang look like the Chinese people of today? Archaeologists have answered this question. In a tomb at Anyang, they discovered a Shang mask. Look at the picture of this mask below. And now look at the pictures on page 77. Compare these pictures. What do you think archaeologists learned about the Shang people from this mask?

Archaeologists have found many things of the Shang people. They have found pots, weapons, statues, and chariots. Only a few things show what the Shang looked like. This bronze mask is one of them.





People work hard in China. But they know that the government will take care of them when they get too old to work.

THE SHANG WAY OF LIFE

Archaeologists found many other objects in the fields around Anyang. These objects helped them put together a picture of how the people in the earliest Chinese civilization lived.

A choice of weapons Archaeologists found many weapons at Anyang. Among these weapons were knives and spearheads. Archaeologists also found a weapon called a dagger-ax. This ax had a pointed blade with two sharp edges.

Archaeologists also know that the Shang used bows and arrows and war chariots. The chariots had two large wheels and were probably pulled by horses.

These objects taught the archaeologists something important about the Shang way of life. What do you think they learned?



◆ A chariot was a cart with two wheels that was pulled by animals. It was used for fighting or racing.

◆ Do you think the Shang were good fighters? Why?



Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Denman W. Ross Collection.



Later Chinese worked at perfecting the arts begun by the Shang. The statues above are about 600 years old. The 900-year-old painting shows scholars studying Chinese writings.

A settled people The Shang were both farmers and hunters. Archaeologists think they may have learned to farm from their neighbors. The Shang farmed crops such as millet, wheat, and rice. Millet was probably the most important food crop. It was also used to make wine.

Archaeologists have found evidence that the Shang also hunted wild game. The following record of a hunt was found on an oracle bone.

. . . Hunting on this day, [we]
actually captured:
Tigers, one;
Deer, forty;
Foxes, one hundred and sixty-four;
Hornless deer, one hundred and fifty-nine;
and so forth. . . .

What does this record tell you about the environment in which the Shang lived?

Kings and peasants The Shang people seem to have been divided into different classes, or groups. In the upper class were the Shang kings and soldiers. The next class was made up of scribes, craftsmen, and people who could predict the future. Most of the people were peasants. Peasants made up the lowest class.

Shang houses Peasants lived in thatched huts built a little below the ground. Each hut was one very large room. The room may have been divided into smaller areas by curtains or wooden boards.

◆ Millet is a grain that is used for food in Asia and in southern Europe.

◆ Wild game is animals that are hunted for food.

◆ A scribe was a person who copied records.

◆ Peasants are a class of farmers.

The Shang who were richer lived in larger homes built above the ground. Archaeologists think that these homes may have been built on top of stone or bronze bases.

Shang workshops Archaeologists also found small pits. These pits were Shang workshops. The entrance to a workshop was above ground. But the workshop itself was underground. Mats lined the earth floors.

In these workshops, archaeologists found many very interesting Shang objects – pottery, arrowheads, deer horns, shell cups, and tools.

SKILLED CRAFTSMEN

The objects found in the workshops told archaeologists what kinds of metals and tools the Shang used.

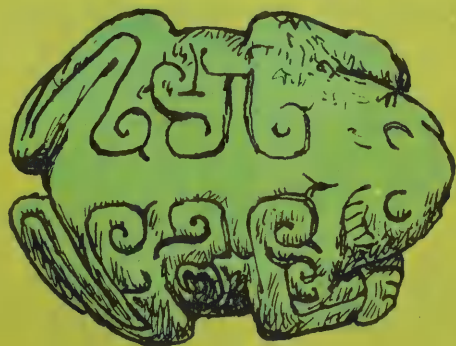
Treasures in bronze Shang craftsmen knew how to work with bronze. Bronze is a mixture of several different metals, mainly copper and tin.

The Shang people made beautiful objects out of bronze. They made drinking cups, pots, and wine holders. The Shang often decorated these objects with pictures of animals and birds.

Working with bronze The Chinese also used bronze to make weapons, such as arrowheads. Here is how they did it.

On a piece of clay, Shang craftsmen carved out several arrowhead shapes. The arrowhead

► Find out how bronze is made. Do you think the Shang would have had to know a lot about metals in order to make bronze?



► Could Shang craftsmen make more than one arrowhead at a time? Is it important to be able to make more than one object at a time? Why? What do you think the Shang may have done with any arrowheads they did not need?

► What does this tell you about Shang tools?

► Do you think the Shang were skilled craftsmen?

shapes were connected to each other by a narrow canal. Then they hollowed out a second piece of clay just like the first piece. They tied the two pieces of clay together. Next, heated bronze was poured between the two pieces of clay. After the bronze cooled, the pieces of clay were untied. Then the finished arrowheads were taken out.

Animals of stone Shang craftsmen also knew how to work with stone. They carved beautiful sculptures out of jade and marble.

Jade is not easy to work with. It is a very hard stone. It cannot be cut with simple tools. But Shang craftsmen were able to carve jade into many shapes and sizes.

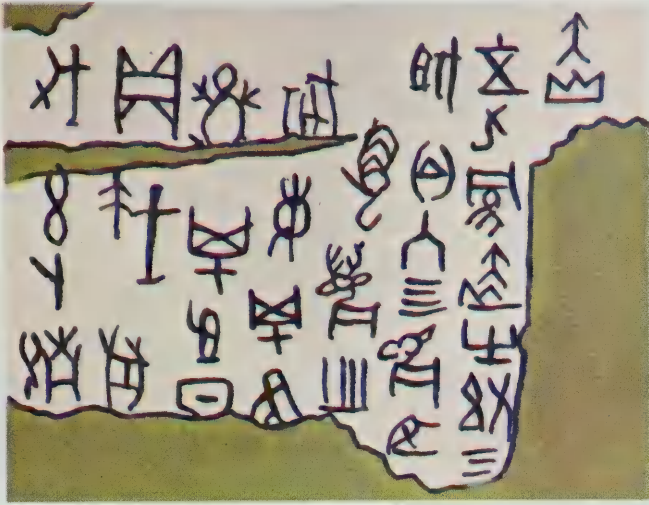
Shang sculptors used jade to carve animals and birds. Look at the pictures on page 81. They show carvings of animals and birds. Do these carvings look like animals and birds?

SHANG WRITING

After studying Shang metals and tools, archaeologists turned to the strange oracle bones found at Anyang. They wanted to learn more about the writing on these bones.

Reading the cracks Archaeologists discovered that most of the Shang writing was in the form of questions. All of the questions were about the future.

Suppose you are a Shang warrior. You are about to go to war with a neighboring tribe. You want to know how the war will turn out.



So you go to a diviner. Diviners were a special class of Shang people who knew how to predict the future. They were something like fortune-tellers of today.

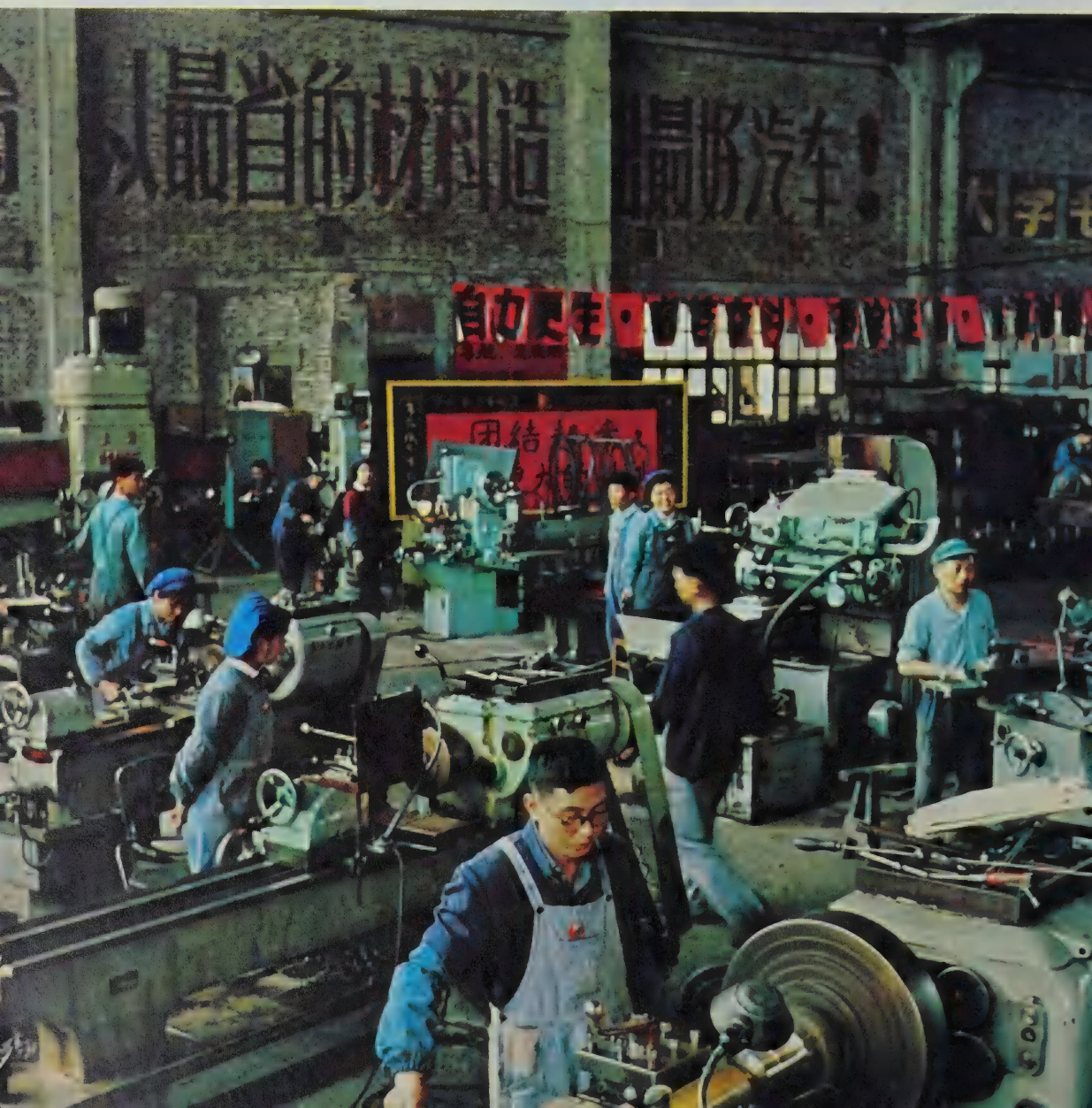
You would ask the diviner your question. Then he would write the question on a piece of bone. He would heat the bone over a flame until it cracked. The size and shape of the crack would tell the diviner the answer to your question. As a Shang soldier, what questions would you ask the diviner?

◆ də vīn' ə

► Why do you think people go to fortune-tellers today?
Why do you think Shang people went to diviners?

1. What is an old name for China?
Why was it called that?
2. How old is Chinese civilization?
3. Who were the Shang? When and where did they live?
4. What are "dragon bones?" Why are they so important to archaeologists? Where were they found? In what modern province is this city?
5. Were the people of Shang warlike? How do we know they fought a lot?
6. How did the Shang people live on their land? What did they eat?

Modern China





China has changed a lot since the days of the Shang dynasty. It has had several different types of government. Today, it is a country of 800 million people. That is almost four times as many people as the United States has. In fact, almost one out of every four people living in the world today is Chinese.

For many years, people in the United States knew very little about modern China. This was because the governments of both countries did not allow Americans to visit China.

But today more and more foreigners are being allowed to visit China. They have gone back to their own countries with important information about this mysterious land. In this unit, you will read some reports by foreign journalists who have visited China. As you read their reports, compare what you learn about China with your way of life in the United States.

Not many people in China can afford cars. Even in the big cities, people ride to work on their bicycles. In the villages, most people use carts and wagons pulled by animals.

◆ A journalist (jer' nl ist) is a person who writes for a newspaper.



► Find Shanghai on the map above. Why does its location help make Shanghai one of the most important ports in China?

◆ mau' dzə dung'

A PROUD PEOPLE

Today, Chinese people call their country the People's Republic of China. Through cooperation and hard work, modern Chinese people have made their country one of the strongest nations in the world.

The following story is an ancient Chinese legend. It is one of Mao Tse-tung's favorite stories. Mao Tse-tung is the leader of the Chinese government.

The Foolish Old Man

Once upon a time there was an old man who lived in northern China. He was called the Foolish Old Man of North Mountain.

His house faced two giant mountains that were so huge they blocked his view. So the Foolish Old Man decided to dig up the two mountains. He got his sons to help him.

As they began to dig, another old man saw them. His name was the Wise Old Man. The Wise Old Man said to them, "That is a very silly thing to do. Three people cannot dig up these two huge mountains."

Then the Foolish Old man answered him. "When I die, my sons will carry on the work; when they die, their sons will do the work; and so on. The mountains are very high. But they cannot grow any higher. And every bit we dig up will make them a little lower."

The Foolish Old Man went on digging every day. God was moved by his hard work and sent two angels down to earth. The angels carried the mountains away on their backs.

Was the Foolish Old Man really foolish? Why or why not? What is the point of this story? Why do you think this is one of Mao Tse-tung's favorite stories? Explain what you think this story means to the modern Chinese.

WORKING ON THE LAND

Most modern Chinese people are farmers. They grow crops such as rice, tobacco, corn, cotton, and wheat. Rice and wheat are China's most important crops. In fact, no other country in the world grows as much rice as China does.

Although China grows many crops, there are not many acres of good farmland. Most of China is too dry or too mountainous for crops.

China also does not have many modern farm tools, such as tractors. Most Chinese farmers depend on the muscles of people and animals to do all of the work in their fields.



◆ kām'yünz

Communes In 1958, the Chinese government set up a new system of agriculture. In that year, the government took over all of the land, farm animals, farm tools, and crops. Large farming communities called **communes** were set up. One commune usually included 10 or 15 villages. It also included all the land that was worked by the farmers of those villages.

Today, the government tells the Chinese farmers what kind of crops to grow. All farmers have to work together in the commune fields. Farmers are not the only people who work the fields. In China, students, too, must work part of the year in factories or on farms.

The Chinese government buys the crops grown by the communes. The government pays the farmers a monthly salary for their crops.

What was life like for poor farmers before communes? Why did China decide to have farmers work the land together?

Before the commune system In the following story, a Chinese farmer describes his family's way of life before the commune system.

◆ wang ding' dung

◆ Gruel (grü' əl) is a thin cereal.

We have always been farmers. But we did not have our own land. We rented it. For almost 80 years, we rented the same land. The landlord's name was Wang Ting-tung. When I was a child, I worked at home. When I was 14, I went out to work for Wang Ting-tung. I was not given any wages, but I got my food. Three meals a day, millet gruel, and "sticky millet" bread. The landlord lived in the town. We had an ordinary earth cave.



Chinese farmers must work very hard to grow enough food to feed everyone. Only one-fifth of the land in China can be farmed. The rest is too dry or too mountainous. Women must work in the fields with the men. These farmers must take good care of their land. Sometimes they must farm on the sides of steep hills. When China's food crop is too small, many people go hungry. Then China must buy food from other countries.



Landlords did not eat as we others did. They did not do physical work, and they ate meat and vegetables every day. There were seven or eight persons in Wang Ting-tung's family. He was a very mean person. He made you give back the smallest coin you owed him. He was hard. If people could not pay, he punished them. He did not hit you, but he took away your land.

When I was 18, I began working with Father in our fields. People hated the landlords, but there was no way of getting around them. "As long as we have our daily food, we must be satisfied," people said. "We must do what our masters say. They own the land and the oxen." Everybody owed Wang Ting-tung money. And as long as you owed him money, you could not leave the village in order to look for another landlord.

How did this farmer feel about his way of life? How did he and his family feel toward their landlord? Do you think this was a good way of life? Why or why not?

Life on a commune The following description of life on a Chinese commune was written by a German journalist.

The Yellow Clay Hill People's Commune

The commune that we visited was founded in 1958. It was made up of a series of villages.

We visited only two of the villages. I was shown the following:

First, a chicken farm. The chickens were kept in low clay buildings. Each building was about 100 yards long and could hold about 1,000 chickens.

Second, greenhouses. The buildings were heated. I was shown how cucumbers were grown. The commune sold greenhouse vegetables to Peking.

Third, a store. The store was a bright room with a sales counter and shelves along the walls. There were many different kinds of goods: clothing, shoes, candy, canned goods, and fruit.

These buildings belonged to the village. There were other buildings that belonged to the commune. They included:

The hospital. The hospital was set off by itself, and was surrounded by fields. It was only a few years old. The commune pays for the cost of running the hospital out of its own earnings. Each member of the commune pays a yearly fee to the hospital.

My next visit was to a middle school. The school had 460 students and 30 teachers. A relay race was being held on the playground. I saw three classes. One was a math class where the students were busy with fractions. In a workshop, students made shovels out of heavy tin. The shovels were sold in the city.

I saw only one big workshop. In it were 22 machines. Then I saw a mill where wheat and corn were being ground up. The members of the commune had built the mill themselves. It was run by electricity.

Finally, I saw a tractor factory. A few workers showed us rows of tractors and trucks, and also a jeep made in China.

. . . Seven hundred workers, all of them from the commune itself, worked in the factories.

I asked my host at the Yellow Clay Hill a few questions. First, I asked about the wages of the commune members.

◆ A greenhouse is a special building for growing plants.

◆ In China, a middle school is a junior high school.



There are pictures of Chairman Mao in schools, factories, and stores all over China. Workers take breaks to study his ideas. Schoolchildren join political clubs and march in parades.

"The workers in the commune factories get between 30 and 50 yuan (about \$13 to \$22) a month. A teacher and a doctor each earn 40 yuan (about \$18). Agricultural workers get between 300 and 400 yuan (about \$132 to \$176) a year."

"How do you decide a person's wages?" I asked.

"We discuss them."

Do you think this is a good way of life? Why or why not? How is it like a farmer's way of life before the commune system?

FACTORIES FOR THE FUTURE

Agriculture has always been very important to China's economy. But in the early 1960s, the Chinese government decided to make industry important, too.

Factories were built all across China. These factories made iron, steel, tools for machines, chemicals, and cotton cloth.

Today, there are still many more farm



workers than factory workers in China. But factory workers get paid more than farmers.

A factory worker Many factory workers live in communes just like farm workers do. These communes are very like the farming communes. But they are usually in or near cities.

Some factory workers, however, do not live in communes. They live in apartments like many workers in the United States.

The following is a description of a Chinese factory worker's way of life. This factory worker lives in Peking. The date is 1972.

The worker, Chou Chieh-hua, is 39 years old, and five foot eight. He is pleasant-looking man who was dressed in a blue cap, tunic, and trousers. He is foreman of a crew of ten men who deliver and fix machines.

Mr. Chou earns 71 yuan (\$31.24) a month, and works a six-day, 48-hour week. He and his family live well, and save money because three others in the family also work.

- ◆ Peking (pē king') is the capital of China.
- ◆ jō jye' hwa



There are many stores in the big cities of China. The people are able to buy more things than they could in the past. Still, China's factories cannot produce all the things the people want, and many goods are still made by hand. But China's industry is growing stronger. China was once called a "sleeping giant." Do you think this will be true in the future?



The family lives in an apartment that is half a mile from the factory. The apartment has very simple furniture. It has two small bedrooms with tiny balconies, a kitchen and a bathroom. The family pays 7 yuan (about \$3.00) a month for the apartment. Electricity for lighting and gas for cooking, central heating and hot water costs 1 yuan (about 44 cents) a month.

Food for the family costs about 10 yuan (about \$4.44) a person. At the end of the month the family has 59 yuan (about \$26.00) to buy other things or to deposit in the people's bank. Prices are high—a simple cotton tunic costs 6 yuan (about \$2.65) and a wristwatch about 110 (about \$48.00). So the family does not buy much.

The Chous eat pork or beef at least once a day. They usually have one meal a day at the factory.

The Chous' family life is built pretty much around the factory. There they see movies which compare the "bad old days" before Mao Tse-tung with their present life. For at least half an hour a day, the family studies the works of Chairman Mao.

Is the way of life of this Chinese family anything like the way of life of your family? Which things are the same? Which things are different?

-
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. What do the Chinese call their country today? | of buildings does a commune have? |
| 2. Who is Mao Tse-tung? Does he believe the Chinese should work hard? Why? | 4. What was life like for farmers before the commune system? |
| 3. What is a commune? What kind | 5. Do city workers live in the same way as the farmers on communes? |

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INVESTIGATING THE UNIT

Gathering Information

Find out more about ancient China from the museum or library. As you find out, ask yourself the following questions. Did China have an advanced technology? What kinds of tools did the ancient Chinese use? Did they write great books or beautiful poems long ago? Are all of these things important to a civilization?

Grouping Information

China is mainly an agricultural land. But it also has people who make their livings in different ways. Find out about the other people of China from library books or encyclopedias. Find out, for example, whether there are any people who herd animals for a living. Does China have people who live in the desert? on high mountains?

After you have discovered who these people are, see if you can find out whether their language, food, housing, and customs are the same as those of most Chinese. Put the people who have many things in common with the Chinese in a group. Are there many people in China who are different from the majority of Chinese?

What Does the Map Tell You

Look at a map of modern China. Find the following large cities:

Canton	Mukden
Chungking	Peking
Fushun	Shanghai

Now draw a circle on the map where each city is located. Are the cities near a river or the coast? Does that help explain why so many people settled there? Do you need more information before you can answer this question?

Using What You Have Learned

Divide your class into two groups. One will be a family who lived in China before the commune system. The other will be a family in modern China. Have each family member of the two groups ask the oracle a question. It should be about some big problem they have. Did the groups ask the same kinds of questions?

Comparing and Contrasting

Compare the salary of Chou Chieh-hua with that of commune workers. Why do you think he earns more? Does it cost more to live in a big city than in the country? Is this true in your country?

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PHOTOGRAPHS

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65: Woodfin Camp Studio (Vittoriano Rastelli). 66: Rapho Guillumette (Audrey Topping). 67: Rapho Guillumette (Vittoriano Rastelli). 72: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Gift of Mrs. John Marriott, Mrs. John Barry Ryan, Gilbert W. Kahn, Roger Wolfe Kahn, 1949. 73: Pictorial Parade. 74: Metropolitan Museum of Art, Munsey Bequest, 1924. 76: Time-Life (James Burke). 77: *l* Rapho Guillumette (Brian Brake), *r* Woodfin Camp Studio (Vittoriano Rastelli), *b* Woodfin Camp Studio (Vittoriano Rastelli). 78: *t* Rapho Guillumette (Koch), *b* Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Denman W. Ross Collection (painting attributed to Yen Li-pen). 84: Woodfin Camp Studio (Vittoriano Rastelli). 85: Pictorial Parade (G. Damian Loescher). 89: Woodfin Camp Studio (Vittoriano Rastelli). 92-93: Woodfin Camp Studio (Vittoriano Rastelli). 94: Woodfin Camp Studio (Vittoriano Rastelli).

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